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RANCE.

The Report of M. Devienne on the Senatus Consultum-The Influence it will Exert in the Government of the Empire.

M. Devienne read his report on the senatus consultum in the Senate, August 25. The following are the concluding passages:-

To sum up, although on many questions various opinions have been expressed and maintained by several members, your committee ananimously proposes that you should jolu in the Emperor's initiative. Your committee awaits with confidence the loyal execution of these new resolutions, as well at the other measures announced by government in the expose des motifs. This senatus consultum will have an inevitable influence upon the destinies of the country. It is an act which will make its mark in the history of the nation. The initiative of laws, the right of amendment, of inter-

pretation, and of proposing ordres du jour motifs now admitted to belong to the elective chamber, the publicity of your debates, the intervention of the law and of the Senatus Consulta, in matters of high interest, are very considerable changes. Such measures should disarm the real or affected mis-trust of those who pretend that the affairs of the country are not subjected to sufficient control In such a situation, and when there exists more genuine freedom of speech and freedom of the press, if violence should increase instead of diminishing, good citizens will doubtless under stand that, just as in a given case they should aid the police against disturbances in the street, it is their duty to rise and be united against State rebels. However this may be, the legislation of 1852, so far as it was restrictive, is at an end; and now it is only justice to make an inven-tory of all that it has done for the country. After sixteen years' tranquillity it leaves French territory aggrandized, its personal property widely distributed, augmented by twenty milliards; trade tripled; gratultous primary instruction more than doubled; professional instruction estab lished; upwards of six thousand new benefit societies; many funds for relief of old age, for insurance, and co-operative society banks; all the telegraphs, railways, every element of pros-perity; establishments of public charity of every kind considerably augmented; the most absolute liberty of conscience: new churches starting up in all directions: the sanitary state of our towns improved; our navy transformed; peace and respect for France maintained by 1,400,000 soldiers ready to march to the frontiers; and, lastly, the country conducted from a dictatorship to the most ample constitutional liberty. The generation of 1852 may say to that of 1869:-This is what I have done. You may do better still if you consolidate the work which I have undertaken; if this people, whom it is desired to intoxicate with its new-fledged sovereignty, will understand that tribunes are self-interested courtiers, whose flattery deceives nations as well as kings, that its true friends speak the stern language of truth-a language which, whether popular or not, power must listen to under the penalty of decay and downfall. The true characteristic of a great and free people is to be on its guard against chimerical promises, and dreams of im-possible equality. Self-confidence and respect for the law, patient hope, and calm reliance on

with patriotic joy-you have done better than Your committee proposes the adoption of the senatus consultum in the following terms: Article 1. The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif have the initiative of laws.

right are the true qualities of the citizen, and constitute at once his personal dignity and the

greatness of his country. If, thanks to your

efforts for the last sixteen years, France has re-covered that prudent and fruitful liberty towards

which the elect of the nation has led her through

many rocks and quicksands-if you will hold

the candle of political life which we hand over

to you in such a way as that it may give light,

and not be the means of a conflagration, then the ancients of the age will be happy to say,

Article 2. Ministers are dependent only on the Emperor. They deliberate in counsel under his presidency. They are responsible. They can only be impeached by the Senate. Article 3. Ministers may be members of the

Senate or of the Corps Legislatif. They have a right to sit in either assembly, and to speak whenever they ask for a hearing. Article 4. The sittings of the Senate are public.

On the demand of five members the house may sit in secret committee. The Senate makes its own internal regulations.

Article 5. The Senate may, while suggesting the amendments of which it thinks a bill susceptible, send it back to the Corps Legislatif for reconsideration. It may in any case oppose the passing of a bill. No bill the passing of which s opposed by the Senate can be presented to the Corps Legislatif a second time the same

Article 6. The Corps Legislatif makes its own internal regulations. At the opening of every session it appoints its President, Vice-Presidents, and secretaries. It elects its questors.

Article 7. Any member of the Senate or Corps Legislatif has a right to address interpellations to the government. Ordres du jour motifs may be adopted. The reference of the ordres du jour motif to the bureaux is of right whenever demanded by government. The bureaux appoint a committee, upon whose summary report the Corps Legislatif decides.

Article 8. No amendment can be discussed until communicated to government and sent for examination to the committee on the bill.

Article 9. The budget of expenses is presented to the Corps Legislatif by chapters and articles. The budget of every ministry is voted by chapters conformably to the schedule annexed to the present senatus consultum.

Article 10. In future modifications of the customs a postal tariff made by international treaties will not be obligatory until sanctioned by a

Article 11. The reglementary relations be tween the Senate and Corps Legislatif, and with the Emperor's Government, will be settled by imperial decree. The constitutional relations between the powers are regulated by a Senatus

Article 12. All provisions contrary to the present Senatus Consultum are repealed, and par ticularly articles 8 and 13, the second paragraph of article 24, articles 26 and 40, the fifth paragraph of article 42, the second paragraph of article 43, article 44 of the Constitution, articles 3 and 5 of the Senatus Consultum of 15th December, 1852, and article 1 of the Senatus Con-

sultum of December 31, 1861. It will be seen that the changes made by the committee of the Senate in the original proposition, after all its long and painful incubation, are slight even verbally, and of infinitely small importance substantially. The only alterations worth mentioning are in articles 5 and 11. The mate claims to have an absolute veto upon a

bill without giving reasons. -An intoxicated New Yorker was knocked down by the cowcatcher of an engine in Hart-ferd, Conn., on Monday, and the engine and tender passed over him. and the conductor hastened back to pick up the dead body, but the drunken fellow was found to be very lively and outside the track, having by some means been thrown out between the tender and baggage car, and the first words he spoke were:—"Fil make you pay for scratching my ankle in this way."

THE SABINE.

Was there a Mutiny on Board?-Reported Arrival of Three Witnesses to the Ontbreak in Boston-The Vessel Ordered Home.

The N. Y. Sun this morning prints the following special telegram and an appended explana-tion relative to the reported Sabine mutiny. We give it for what it is worth:-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The cable telegrams which reported the discovery of a mutiny on the Sabine at Cherbourg were true. The statement that seven of the mutineers were hanged is untrue. The frigate Sabine has been ordered home on account of this mutinous conspiracy among her crew.

Three witnesses, sent by another vessel to avoid being tampered with, have arrived in Boston. These facts have leaked out at the Navy Department to-day.

The Sabine was on a fancy cruise with the graduating class of midshipmen, some sixty odd in number. Her commander is Captain John G. Walker, a nephew of Senator James W. Grimes or Iowa. Secretary Borie and Admiral Porter sent her out to please Senator Grimes, though the midshipmen and men were very much wanted n the West India squadron, where vessels are without sufficient crews.

None but sailors were engaged in the con-spiracy. The trial is to take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard after the arrival of the

The Cable Reports of the Mutiny. The above despatch from the Sun's Washington correspondence is a partial corroboration of an Associated Press despatch which was sent from Paris on Monday, Aug. 29.

That despatch asserted that a desperate con-spiracy had been discovered on the Sabine, then lying in the port of Cherbourg. It stated that some of the crew, to revenge themselves on the officers, attempted to set fire to the powder magazine, and to blow up the ship. It also averred that the conspirators had proceeded so far in their designs as to light a fuse communicating with the magazine. The plot was frustrated by a cabin boy, who discovered the burning fuse and put it out. An investigation was made, and the mutineers were arrested. The despatch further said that twenty-two sailors were implicated in the plot, and they were placed in irons. As printed in the Sun, the despatch concluded thus:—"Seven have been condemned to death, and to be hanged at the yardarm." The New York papers, receiving the same despatch, printed it:—"Seven men have been condemned to death, and hanged at the yardarm.

On Tuesday, August 30, the Navy Department at Washington telegraphed that no official In-formation in reference to the mutiny and execution had been received. The Sun promptly telegraphed to Paris, through the Associated Press, for further information, but received no

reply on that day.

It was not until Wednesday, August 31, that
the report was denied. On Thursday a Paris
despatch was printed in all the papers, contradicting the whole story, in the following hazy

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A note from the American Lega-tion contradicts the report which prevailed here on Sunday, that a dangerous conspiracy had been dis-covered on board the frigate Sabine, and pronounces the story utterly without foundation.

We are not informed concerning to the author

of this note from the American Legation. It was certainly not Minister Washburne, for he was in Germany. The despatch of August 29 asserted positively that a desperate conspiracy inad been discovered, while the telegram of the 31st speaks of it as a report which prevailed in Paris on Sunday. We judge that the main points of the first despatch were true. The despatch was printed wrong in every journal but the Sun, which asserted that the men were "to

be hanged," and not "were hanged."

The first despatch says that the crew wished to revenge themselves upon the officers. What the officers did to provoke this terrible revenge is unknown. As the vessel was on a pleasure excursion, it is possible that the cabins and other portions of the ship had been enlarged and refitted to give the officers plenty of room for enjoyment, as was the case on the Tallapoosa, the men being crowded to the wall for accommodations.

The records of the navy show that twentyseven years have clapsed since a mutiny of any magnitude took place on board a United States vessel. In 1842 the United States brig Somers, Commander Mackenzie, sailed from New York with despatches for the coast of Africa. On the voyage home, and when near St. it was discovered that Midshipman Spencer, a son of the then Secretary of War, with about twenty of the seamen, had formed a plan to seize the vessel and convert her into a pirate. Several arrests were made, an investigation was held, and the seamen and the midshipman were executed. The case caused a profound excitement at home, and a Court of Inquiry was organized, the commander was tried and his action justified. An attempt was subsequently made to indict him for murder, but the Judge charged the jury that it was not competent for a civil tribunal to take up a case pending before a Naval Court.

WILMINGTON.

Democratic Dodge Knocked in the Head The Result of the City Election. The Wilmington Commercial of last evening

"The election of city officers passed off yesterday very quietly, but though there was but little excitement the result shows that a much larger vote was polled than was ever polled before at a city election. The total number of votes cast for Mayor reached 3770, or deducting the 169 votes of the new Ninth ward, 3601. against 2780 in 1868. This great increase doubtless owing to the new law which gives any one qualified to vote at State elec-tions the right to vote at city elections. As compared with the vote at the general election in 1868, in which the qualifications of voters was the same as in that of yesterday, the vote is a light one, for then, without the new Ninth ward, here were 4173 votes cast in the old five wards. The result yesterday proves Wilmington true to her old and well earned record as the only unflinchingly loyal city in any of the former slave States, as it results in the election of the Republican majority in the City Council, and Mayor and Council of Wilmington" are the city's representatives in the eyes of the law. The Democrats elect three city officers-Presi dent of Council, Treasurer and Assessor-the only fruit of the iniquitous 'Nine Wards Bill. The following was the result of the election in

detail:— For Mayor.
Joshua S. Valentine, Rep
Valentine's majority
William Canby, Rep
Bright's majority
Joseph L. Kilgore, Rep
McCabe's majority
Washington Mason, Rep

"In the First ward Mr. Plunkett came within six votes of being elected a member of Council for two years, and we understand that he will contest his opponent's seat on the ground of the

reception of illegal votes by the inspectors and irregularities in counting out.

"In the Third ward Mr. McManus, Republican, is elected for one year, a high compliment, considering that this is a strong Democratic ward.

"In the Ninth ward there was a close contest on Council, and Mr. Febiger, Republican, was elected for two years by a majority of 1, and Mr. Johnson, Democrat, for one year by a majority of 3. Mr. Febiger's majority was properly two, as a vote for 'C. Febeiger,' evidently intended for him, was not counted for

"The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth wards did their duty nobly, and swung 'nto line with good Republican majorities, while the Fourth gave an unexpectedly large Democratic

THE COAL-MINE HORROR.

Scenes and Incidents About the Avondale Pit -How the Miners Endenvored to Shut Off the Choke Damp and Gases-Awful Situation of

From special reports sent from Avondale yesterday we extract the following:-Within the Pit.

About 8 o'clock this morning the first door of the gangway was broken in and sixty bodies were found there. Their situation was awful; fathers lay stiff in death with arms about their sons. Some were in death with arms about their sons. Some were kneeling, as though in prayer: strong men were hand in nand with their fellows. The piekaxes and shovels, which they had used in making an embankment to prevent the entrance of foul air, lay one side. It seemed, then, that they had fied a few steps, when in an agony they fell in one another's arms, suffocated by the deadly damp. In another chamber every man was without a shirt. They had stripped themselves of clothes to use them in filling up crevices and crannles. One man had pushed a part of his garment into an aperture, when a gust of part of his garment into an aperture, when a gust of the gas rushed through and strangled him to death. Wagon loads of coffins the the road, and litters filled with sheeted dead pass along the line every rew minut s. As they are brought out of the tunnel an inquest is held, the dead are exposed for recog-nition, and when one is identified, the Justice calls out his name and home; his friends take the body and convey it to their house.

Already the dozen mules have caused an insuffer-

able stench, having swollen and bursted. The men who go down to bring up the corpses have to pass these carcases in order to get at the dead; and the stench, together with the gas, which has not yet been pumped out, makes it difficult to bring them up. The solemnity of the place is not alone that

up. The solemnity of the place is not alone that which impresses the spectator.

The weeping women and londly-crying children strike the speciator with sadness; but the active rescuers, and the Provision Committee, and the police and hucksters, and the unemotional miners, make it painfully obvious that the present is a time for business and not for newarming alone. ss, and not for mourning alone,

Forty-five have already been taken up. One of hem showed signs of life. He was bleeding and neved. He was found with his face in the water, ying flat on the bottom of the mine. Efforts are being made to resuscitate him now.

The Scene at Night. At dark the scene was a strange one. For many miles up and down this beautiful valley the glare of a thousand lights were seen. The vast quantities of burning coal at the breaker were covered with sheets of colored flame. Great brawny men worked silently and constantly, and often in tears. At inter-vals a mother's wall came in ou the night air, as it did years ago when death once reigned in the val-ley of the Wyoming. Long lines of men gaurded the heisting rope on either side, while those at their pasts attended to the duties assigned them. at their pasts attended to the duties assigned them. The volunteers were lowered by means of a machine worked by horse power. The hoisting apparatus is located on the elevated plane at the upper side of the breaker, and on the plane below is the mouth of the shaft. Here are lines of miners extending back some distance. When a descent is to be made, word is given to the men above, and the brakes are loosened. The order "Silence!" is given, and a thousand men stand motionless. At last the rope slackens, and then there is another pause, while the foreman looks at his watch. One, two, three minutes are passed, and still the silence continues. Nine minutes! "Up! up! boys!"—and away goes the horse with a man at his heels on the run. The rope runs slow, and the call for more speed is heard again and again. At last heads appear. "All right!" is heard, a rush is made, and in a minute the new comers fall fainting into and in a minute the new comers fall fainting into the arms of their comrades. The prostrate forms are berne away to the open air, where they are fanned and rubbed until life is restored. It is a sickening sight, but the brave men who have spent their life beneath the ground utter not a word of com-plaint. The news of "things below" is given in a

whisper, sent in shouts to the men above. All day and all night weary hours passed by, bu the workers did not stop a moment. You see a grim creature sitting on a log. His eyes are scarcely visible, and his long, coarse boots, and his canvas suit, close buttoned, made him look as though he had been on a spree for a week. He is an English miner, and he is one of the most experienced in the State. He has come many miles to rescue his brothers, and well does he do his work. I saw him, and wondered when I learned that he had been down the fatal shaft several times, and staid down longer than almost any other person.

Fleoking to the Spot.

At Piston station over two thousand persons lined the platform, all eager to get down to the scene of the great disaster—many from curiosity, others to earn the fate of relatives and friends. Few could find standing room, and the great majority were forced to find other modes of conveyance or wait for a later train. It was the same at West Pittston. Kingston, Wyoming, and Delaware. In all perhaps 150 persons were disappointed in not having room to rice on this train from Scranton. The women were especially numerous, and in many instances, when refused admission on the train, braved the risk of moving cars and crowded platforms to jump on of moving cars and crowded piatforms to jump on board, with every prospect of instantly failing of. The country for miles around appeared to be occu-pled by one thought—the accident at Avondale. The mines, of course, were all stopped, and every miner seemed as if he felt it his especial duty to witess the sad and fearful calamity that befell so large number of his class.

train reached Avondale an assemblage f about ten thousand already oscupied the hillside a long lines, rising one a size the other, and every ye gazing intently down upon the road leading to be mouth of the tunnel, out of which every afteen inutes issued a dead body on a stretcher, borne be

een four men. Just before each body was raised from the black and awful depths below a couple of miners invaria-bly preceded it, faint and weary, leaning upon each other, and, with a lantern still lighted in front of beir hats, were forwarded to the base of a big tree, iven them to bring them back to strength and fuller ensciousness. Every available space in the neigh orthood of the tunnel entrance was througed by en and women, the latter sitting like daughters of phtha, with features expressive of a deep and

Of course there is a deep-scatted feeling among the ining population that in consulting their own pe cuniary interests the owners of the mine showed on utter indifference to the lives of those in their employment. The sum of \$2000 would have been sufficient to have sunk another shaft which would have permitted a means of escape to the men, and saved perhaps all of them and spared widespread grief and misery among hundreds of women and

Every house in the vicinity of the Avondale mines and for miles is widowed to-night, and none but the Almighty knows the augusth of this state of be

How the fire originated can never be truly told, for no one lives to tell. It is fair, however, to assume that a spark from the furnace in the bottom of the pit set fire to dry woodwork, which, when fanned by the strong current of ventilating air, gradually grew into a flame and burned fiercely up the shaft in quick time, igniting the breaker overhead, and destroying

The miners who went down the pit in pairs were all volunteers—strong, resolute men, with frames of great endurance—and, though well used to the atmosphere of mines and accustomed for years to work below the surface of the earth, braving and bearing well the noxious gases generated in coal mines, each one, nevertheless, on reappearing at the surface after an absence of twenty or twenty-five minutes, showed all the symptoms of the utmost physical prostration. In almost every instance it was necessary to apply restoratives, so great was the was necessary to apply restoratives, so great was the exhalation.

The bodies all, as a general thing, present a horri-ble appearance, caused no doubt by black coal-dust, with which every face was thickly smeared; yet they did not seem to give much expression of pain in the faces of some, but rather a look of resignation to an inevitable fate, which gives to some features a calm and undisturbed appearance.

THE MINING DISASTER.

Additional Details of the Fearfal Catastrophe-A Careful Estimate of the Number of Miners Lost -150 in the Pit.

THE LATE WAR MINISTER.

Funeral of the Late Secretary Rawlins this Morning Impressive Services at the War Department-The Funeral Procession.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Obsequies of the Late Secretary of War-Impressive Services-A Grand Funeral Pagenut.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Sept. 9 .- The funeral of the late Secretary Rawlins will be the largest and most imposing since that of President Lincoln. The weather is very fine. The rain of yesterday has laid the dust, so that the streets were in splendid condition for marching. The display of military is larger and better than was expected. The citizens turned out in large numbers. Early this morning everything in the shape of a carriage had been engaged.

An Affecting Scene. Shortly before 10 o'clock Mrs. Rawlins arrived at the War Department accompanied by her mother. She was taken, on the arm of General Sherman, to the room where her husband's remains lay, and an affecting scene ensued.

The Services. At 10 o'clock the religious services were conducted at the War Department in the room where the catafalque stood. An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Lutheran Church, after which Rev. Mr. Wilson, who baptized General Rawlins, delivered a brief address. Appropriate passages of Scripture were then read by Rev. B. Peyton Brown, and the exercises concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hamilton. The procession was very long, and was an hour in passing any given point. The order of procession was as follows:-

The Funeral Cortege. Funeral escort in column of march. Battalion of foot artillery. Battalion of marines, Squadron of cavalry. Battery of light artillery.

Brevet Major-General Barry, commander of the escort and Staff. Volunteer corps under arms.
Officers of militia and volunteers in uniform.
Officers of the Marine Corps, Navy, and Army in uniform and side arms.

The General of the Army and Staff.
The officiating clergy.
The Surgeon-General of the Army and physicians to

the deceased.

Pall-Bearers.

Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Brevet Major-General A. A. Humphreys, Commodore Melancthon Smith, Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Brevet Major-General A. B. Eaton, Brevet Major-General B. C. Nelson Chapters (Ling A. Smith) Meigs, General Giles A. Smith.

Major-General R. B. Marcy, Brigadier-General Jacob Zehn, Brevet Major-General B. W. Brice, Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard, Brevet Major-General J. K. Barnes, Brevet Major-General Joseph Holt. The Mayor of Washington. The family and personal friends of deceased.

The President of the United States. The Cabinet Ministers. Members of the Diplomatic Corps. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Su-preme Court of the United States and officers. Members of the House of Representatives and its

Officers The United States Marshal of the District of Columbia and Assistants.

Judges of the Court of Claims and of the District of Officers of the Courts.

The Judiciary of the several States and Territories.
The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury,
and the Interior.

and the Interior.

The Assistant Postmasters-General and the Assistant Attorneys-General.

The Comptroller of the Treasury, Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitors of the Departments.

Commissioners of the Land Office, Pensions, Indian Affairs, and Patents.
Officers of the Smithsonian Institute.
Chief Clerk and the Clerks of the War Department.

The Clerks, etc., of the several Departments, pre-ceded by their respective Chief Clerks, and all other civil officers of the Government. Survivors of the War of 1812.

Corporate authorities of Washington, Georgetown, and other cities. The clergy of the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Labor Reform Party. Boston, Sept. 9.—The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts, at their meeting to-day, voted to call a political State convention at Mechanic's Hall, Worcester, on Tuesday, September 28, to nominate a State labor ticket.

The Storm at Boston. Boston, Sept. 8 .- A fearful storm of wind and rain burst upon Boston and its vicinity late this afternoon, prostrating telegraph wires and

chimneys, and causing other damage. The steeple of the Hanover Street Church was blown down, and the roof of the Coliseum

No loss of life is reported here up to 8:30 P. M., when the storm seems to be subsiding. More Liquor Seizures.
State Constable Priest recently seized

quantity of liquor on its way to Marlboro, and n express messenger named Caleb E. Bates, in whose charge the liquor was found, was arrested to-day. The case came before Justice Steeper, of Natick, who fined Bates \$20 and costs. appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. No Clemency.

The application for the pardon of Daniel S. Carter was unanimously refused by the Com-mittee of Pardons. He was imprisoned for assault and battery.

United States Fortifications. It is reported that the Government is nego-tiating for the purchase of Long Island, at the head of Boston harbor, for the purpose of erecting a strong fortification on that point.

Court Proceedings. The trial of Eben T. Smith, master, and David M. Carter, mate of the schooner L. T. Kulght, charged with wilfully casting away that vessel, commenced to-day before U. S. Commissioner

Railroading Affairs. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Marine Railroad at Lawrence to-day re-elected the old officers, and voted to authorize the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth to increase the capital stock and fully equip itself as a first-

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Avondale Mine Disaster-Latest Particu-Inra-Ninety Bodies Found-An Estimate of the Number Sufficiented.

SCRANTON, Sept. 9.—A careful estimaet of the number of persons in the Avondale mine has been made, and it is not thought that there were 150 at the outside, instead of 200 as first reported. At the latest accounts 90 bodies had been rescued.

Up to 9:47 P. M. last night 75 bodies, all that could be then found, had been brought up.
At 10 80 P. M. a party returned after exploring

five breasts and finding nothing.
Dr. Ricord, of Plymouth, has arrived, to be ready to resuscitate the nien going down, if more foul air be encountered.

Finding More Bodies.
11-20 P. M.—A party just up reports two more

bodies found. 12, Midnight.—Thirteen more bodies found.
12:45 A. M.—Another lot of bodies, not yet counted, have been found. The air is still so bad as to prevent more than a few minutes' stay in the mine.
1'30 A. M.—Eighty-two bodies are now up

and 8 more have been found.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco Election Returns. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 .- The recount of the election returns of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth

wards disclose discrepancies in all, and exhibit

gains for Selby, the Independent candidate for Mr. Koopmanschap left to-day overland for New York. He contemplates a tour of the Southern States prior to his departure for China to fulfil his object of for-

warding Chinese emigration to the cotton States by way of San Francisco. Pacific Railway Commissioners. The Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad met to-day in Sacramento. General Walbridge was elected President and General Comstock

FROM THE SOUTH.

Murder of a Colored Man by a Young Blood.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9 .- A shooting scrape occurred in this city yesterday, on Preston street, in which a negro man, named Height, was shot and almost instantly killed by a young white man named William W. Taylor. No cause is assigned for the shooting. Taylor is highly connected here. His father was formerly one of our principal bankers. About a year ago he shot a conductor on the street cars and severely wounded him.

FROM NEW YORK.

Respect to the Memory of the Late Secretary. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 .- The Federal Courts and offices are all closed to-day, except for absolutely necessary business, in consequence of the funeral of Secretary Rawlins. The shipping and public and private buildings show flags at half mast.

The New York Stock Market. The New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 9.—Stocks Irregular. Money sharp at 7 per cent. Goid, 1859. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 1213; do. 1864, do., 12034; do. 1865, do., 12036; do. do. new, 12034; do. 1867, 11934; do. 1868, 11934; 10-408, 11034; Virginia sixes, new, 58; Missouries, 8734; Canton Co., 554; Cumberland preferred, 3134; New York Central, 20034; Erie, 3444; Reading, 9634; Hudson River, 1842; Michigan Central, 12836; Michigan Southern, 1023; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 110; Chicago and Rock Island, 11236; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 18734; Western Union Telegraph, 3736.

The Sabine Mutiny.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, in a special despatch, says it has leaked out at the Navy Department that the reported mutiny on board the Sabine at Cherbourg was true, but that the executions reported were false. The Sabine has been ordered home on account of this mutinous conspiracy among her crew. Three witnesses were sent home by another vessel to avoid being tampered with, and have arrived at Boston. None but sailors were engaged in the conspiracy. The trial is to take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard after the arrival of the Sabine.

Railroad Collision.

Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The passenger train coming west on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided with an extra engine last night near Cambridge, killing James Guthrie, freight conductor, and two other persons were fatally injured.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinuing, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

Destruction of a Devonshire Village. From the Liverpool Courier.

A serious calamity has befallen the Devonshire village of Chawleigh, which has been aimost destroyed by fire. Chawleigh is in the hundred of North Tawton, about two miles to the southeast of Chulmleigh. It is situated on the river Dart, and is not far from the Eggesford station of the North Devon Railway. cipal land-owners in the neighborhood are Lord Portsmouth and Sir George Stuckley, Baronet, the Earl being lord of the manor, and the population numbers about 150, the population of the entire parish being about 800. were nearly all thatched, and to this fact is due the extent of the fire, the excessive heat of the sun's rays during the past week having rendered the roofs very combustible. The fire broke out on Thursday, August 26, and there being no water obtainable, the flames spread rapidly till the greater part of the dwellings were destroyed and nearly the whole of the villagers left houseless. The fire was caused through some children playing with matches in one of the houses When the flames broke out the inhabitants of the village became panic-stricken, and as a result lost nearly all their property. There is an ancient church dedicated to St. James in the village, and as our correspondent makes no mention of is to be hoped it escaped destruction. The Independents and Bible Christians have also places of worship in the parish, and they have also probably escaped.

-The Columbia (S. C.) Phunix further explains that its "idea" is that the principles of the Democratic party, rightly understood, however old, are as sound as ever; but, to make the party instinct with life and energy, it must apply those principles to the living, practical questions of the hour, "not clinging to old issues or hugging dead idols."

-A general order has been promulgated at Montreal, announcing that in obedience to her Majesty's command Lieutenant H. R. H. Prince Arthur will shortly join the Battalion of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade at Montreal, and adding that the Lieutenant-General com-manding "has much satisfaction in thus notify-ing to the troops under his command, that a member of the royal family is about to serve with them in Canada."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Phursday, Sept. 9, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPS.

Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

The Money market to-day is rather close, which is due as much to the activity in loans as to the shortness of the supply. The demand for call loans on speculative account is unusually light, owing to the absence of all activity in the Stock market. This enables the banks to expand their time loans in favor of business borrowers and adds to the activity of the regular market. In these transactions, however, the securities are closely scrutinized and limited to short time as far as practicable.

The rates current on call are 7@S per cent., and discounts range from 10@12 per cent. for prime business acceptances.

Gold to-day is very unsteady. The opening sales were made at 135%, and is quoted on Third street at noon at 185%, a decline of %.

Government loans are inactive and prices are irregular, but the tendency to-day is decidedly for an advance. At noon 1881s are selling at 1214@122 and 1882s at the same.

The Stock market was dull at about yes*erday's quotations. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 2314. City 6s were stady at 1016@1015. for the new and 97 for

notations. Pennsylvania 50 sold at 934. City 6s were steady at 1014 @1014 for the new and 97 for

the old issues.

Reading Kailroad was quiet but stronger, selling at 484,64831. Pennsylvania Railroad sold in lots at 574, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56, 121 was bid 57%, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56, 121 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bailroad; 42 for lattle Schuyikil Railroad; 35 for Minehill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 38 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 36% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, and 48% for North Central Railroad.

Canal shares were inactive. 36% was offered for Lehigh Navigation and 17 for Schuyikili Navigation preferred.

In Coal stocks the only transaction was in St. Nicholas at 2%.

Philadelphia Bank sold at 161.

Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. 17% was offered for Thirteenth and Filteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Wainut; and 12 for Hestonville.

—The Kausas Pacific Railroad has now 487 miles

—The Kansas Pacific Rairoad has now 437 miles in operation, and it will reach Benver in 215 miles more. Then it will bring the East in communication with the metropolis of the Rocky Mountains, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, standing where only a few hoyels stood ten years ago. Not until then will be selzed what President Grant, in his imaggaral, so happily called "the strong box whose treasure would pay the national debt," and this railroad will be the master key to open it. The great growth of would pay the national debt, and this railroad will be the master key to open it. The great growth of Kansas and the rapid development of Colorado have already added largely to the wealth of the country and the prosperity of the Rocky Mountain regions. The owners of the road offer to pay 7 per cent, interest in gold for a lean of six and a half millions of dellars; and now, when the Secretary of the Treasury is endeavering to buy Governments, in order to pay the national debt, our friends should change their investments from 5 and 6 per cent. Government bonds into 7 per cent. gold-bearing bonds, which possess better elements of security than any lean upon the market. The agents for this lean are the bankers, M. K. Jesup & Co and Dabney, Morgan & Co., of New York city, and from them may be obtained pamphlets, maps, and circulars on the subject.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

20 Sh Union Bank, 58

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@121½; 5-20s of 1862, 121½@122; do., 1864, 120½@120½; do., Nov., 1865, 120½@120½; do., July, 1865, 119½@110½; do. 1867, 119½@110½; do., 1862, 119½@110½; 10-40s, 110½@111; United States 6s, 109½@110. Gold, 135.

MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third

Messes. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 68 of 1881, 120% al21; do. 1862, 121% al21%; do. 1864, 120% al20%; do. 1865, 120% al20%; do. 1865, new, 110% al10%; do. 1865, new do. 110% al10%; do. 1868, 110% al10%; do. 58, 10-408, 110% al11%; do. 1868, 110% al11; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 100% al10; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%; Gold, 1856 185%; Silver, 1306 132.
—Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:

10-00 A. M. 185% 10-55 A. M. 185% 10-20 "...185% 10-30 "..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9 .- The Flour market is quiet, there being little demand except from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of extra families, which are in moderate supply. Sales of 900 barcels, including superfine at \$5.50@5.75; extras at \$5.75@6.25; Northwestern extra family at \$6.75@7.75; Penusylvania do. do. at \$6.25@ 7-25; Ohio do. do, at \$7@750, and fancy brands at \$8@10-according to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$6.37 1 66.50.

Wheat market is dull at the decline noted yesterday, with liberal offerings. Sales of 4000 bushels good and prime Western red at \$150@151. Rye is steady at \$1.15 % bushel for Western. Corn is inactive and prices favor buyers; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at \$1.18\omega1.20, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.14\omega1.16. Oats are in moderate demand, and 3000 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania sold at 586262e.

Bark.-No. 1 Quercitron is held at \$35 ₩ ton. Seeds,—Cloverseed is quiet at \$7:50@8:50 @ 64 lbs.
Fimothy is firmer and 500 bushels sold at \$4:50 @ 4.62%. Flaxseed is wanted by the constant (6.25%). Whisky is quoted at \$1.15@1.18 ₱ gallon for wood Western.

-Surgeons, on Monday, removed from the ford, late of Company G, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, a ball, which he received at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Arrived, steamship Europa, from

Glasgow.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Arrived, ship W. J. Parks, from Boston. Cleared, barque Pepin, for Hong Kong, with 4250 bbls. flour. Sailed, ship David Crockett, for Liverpool, with 435,000 sacks of wheat; ship Swallow, for Liverpool, with 33,000 sacks of wheat. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 9. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Schr Ida L., Bearso, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Maty Price, Ferguson, Plymouth,
do.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr F. W. Ware, Abdill, Petersburg, Va.
do.
Schr F. H. Cummings, Whislow, do.
do.
Schr E. H. Cummings, Whislow, do.
do.
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, Mediord,
Barge P. Develin, Cummings, New York,
do.
Boat Heading RR, No. 12, Hobinson, N. York, do.
Tug Cherapeske, Merribew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

The Physics of the Commings, With a tow of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Tacopy, Nohole, 24 hours from New York, ath mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with induction W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Desiah, Gilkey, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman, & Co. Workman & Co
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyds & Co.

MEMORANDA. Samer Sarah. Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at lew York yesterday.

Brig Josephine, Linscott, hence, at Portland 6th inst.

Brig Abstainer, Elderkin, hence, at St. John, N. B., 8th

instant.

Brig Princeton, Wells, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, hence, at Beverly 6th inst.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.
Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 6th inst.
Schr Orralioo, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Schr Orralloo, Smail, for Philadelphia, cleared York yesterday.

Schr Helen M. Waite, McRae, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 4th inst.

Schr Marion Gage, Shepherd, for Philadelphia, sailed from Now Bedford 7th inst.

Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, hence, at Newport A. M. 7th inst. Schr Congress, York, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 7th inst.

Schr James, role, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 7th inst.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr James Bradiey, hence, at Norwich 6th inst.
Schra Senator Grimes, Morrill: David S. Siner, Hindley: and Matanzas. Bragdon, hence, at Portamouth 5th inst.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Corwin, hence for Boston, passed Holmes' Hole A. M., 6th inst.
Schr Charles McCarty. Barclay, at Portland 5th inst.
from Boston, to load for South America.